14: Huffman M-5 (no date) 1931
FJ22 Nuer FJ22

101 White and the Blue Nile. The northern and southern boundaries of the tribe are about 10° northern latitude (200 miles south of Khartoum) and the north-eastern shores of Lake Victoria respectively.

• 144 177 Most nearly related to the Nuer are the Dinka and Shilluk. The latter have numerous sub-sections, such as the Anuak in the Sobat river system, the Jur south-west of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the Gang or Acholi north-east of Lake Albert, and the Jaluo (Nilotic Kavirondo, as opposed to the Bantu-speaking Kavirondo) in Uganda and Kenya Colony. Nuer, Dinka, and Shilluk show a distinct linguistic affinity, the Nuer and Dinka languages being closely related. The second main group of Nilotic tribes is represented in the Sudan by the Bari, Latuko, and Dongotono. These, on the other hand, show ethnic linguistic relations to the Masai, Nandi, and kindred tribes.

It is natural that people scattered over so large a territory should differ in appearance and culture, yet with all this they show unmistakable common features in language as well as in their ethnic characteristics. It is worth noting that the Nubian tribes living on the shores of the Nile south of Aswan speak a language related to the Nilotic tongues.

144 One may assume that the Nilotic people are the result of a symbiosis and miscegenation between an autochthonous negro population and immigrating eastern Hamitic tribes. The Hamitic element, in physical appearance, culture, and language, is strongest in the Bari-Latuko-Dongotono group; they are therefore called Niloto-Hamitic, as opposed to the southern (Dinka-Nuer-Shilluk) Niloto-Sudanic group.

141 Generally speaking, the Nilotic tribes are tall, rather lean, narrow in the shoulders, their arms and their legs,